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STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (1996-97)

ELEVENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT

(DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT)

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—1996-97

FOURTH REPORT

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

August, 1996/Bhadra, 1918 (Saka)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 29th August, 1996
Laid in Rajya Sabha on 29th August, 1996

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

August, 1996/Bhadra, 1918 (Saka)

C.U. & R.D. No. 032

Price : Rs. 27.00

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Published under Rule 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Eighth Edition) and Printed by Jainco Art India, 13/10, W.E.A., Saraswati Marg, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005.

CONTENTS

PAGES

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ..... (iii)

INTRODUCTION ..... (v)

CHAPTER I Introductory 1

CHAPTER II Reorganisation of the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment 4

CHAPTER III Urban Development 5

(i) General Pool Accommodation— Residential ..... — 5

(ii) General Pool Accommodation— Non-Residential 6

(iii) Urban Transport 7

(iv) Mega City Schemes 10

(v) Water Supply & Sanitation 12

(vi) Liberation of Scavengers 15

CHAPTER IV National Capital Region 17

(i) National Capital Region Planning Board 17

(ii) Integrated Development of Small and Medium Town Scheme 19

(iii) Delhi Rent Act 20

CHAPTER V Land and Development Office 22

CHAPTER VI Central Public Works Department— 24
Parliamentary Library Project 24

CHAPTER VII Stationery, Printing & Publications 26

CHAPTER VIII Conclusion 28

ANNEXURES

I 31

II 42

III 43

IV 44

V 45

APPENDICES

I 47

II 51

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6. Shri Hoti Lal — *Reporting Officer*

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development (1996-97) having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Fourth Report on Demands for Grants (1996-97) of the Department of Urban Development of the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment.

2. Demands for Grants have been examined by the Committee under Rule 331E (1) (a) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment (Department of Urban Development) on 20th August, 1996.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 26th August, 1996.

5. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry and Department who appeared before the Committee and placed their considered views. They also wish to thank the Ministry/Department for furnishing the written replies on the points raised by the Committee.

NEW DELHI;
August 27, 1996
Bhadra 5, 1918 (Saka)

SONTOSH MOHAN DEV,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

The Ministry of Urban Development was renamed as Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment and bifurcated into two Departments *viz.*, (1) Department of Urban Development and (2) Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation in March, 1995.

Department of Urban Development

1.2 The Department of Urban Development handles the subjects like urban development, water supply and sanitation, urban transport etc. which are primarily State subjects wherein the Central Government plays a catalytic and supportive role by guiding and assisting the State Governments in implementation of policies and programmes through legislative support and financial assistance. There are three attached and four Subordinate Offices under their control. There are also two Public Sector Undertakings and five Statutory/Autonomous Bodies under this Department.

1.3 There has been a growth in the population of cities since Independence on account of rapid industrialization, natural growth and migration from rural areas. Cities have, therefore, now become engines of growth in the economy and major contributors to the creation of national wealth. Recognizing the importance of urban development, the Department of Urban Development is in the process of formulating a national urban policy keeping in view the recommendations of the National Commission on Urbanization, the economic reforms and the elements of National Urbanization Strategy listed out in the ESCAP Regional Action Plan on Urbanization adopted in the New Delhi Declaration.

1.4 Considering the need to upgrade the environment in cities and towns, this Ministry has elicited five strategy papers in critical areas of urban environment *viz.*, water supply, health and sanitation, solid waste management, urban pollution and institutional strengthening. The studies have been completed by reputed Institutions. The results of these studies will enable Government of India to develop policies and strategies for protection and preservation of the urban environment.

1.5 The priorities fixed for different aspects/schemes of urban development by the Department in the current year include :—

(i) Infrastructural Development in selected Mega Cities.

(ii) Integrated Development of selected Small and Medium Towns.

(iii) Accelerated Urban Water Supply Scheme applicable to towns with less than 20,000 population.

(iv) Integrated Low Cost Sanitation.

(v) Amendments to Urban Land Ceiling Act.

(vi) Amendments to Delhi Rent Control Act.

(vii) Assisting State Governments in municipal reforms in connection with the implementation of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act.

(viii) Assisting metropolitan cities including Delhi in connection with project for rail-based mass transport systems.

1.6 Demand No. 83 is relating to Public Works. The Plan provisions for CPWD included the allocation for meeting Revenue and Capital Expenditure. CPWD is enirusted with the responsibilities of construction and maintenance of Government Building both office and residential, excluding those belonging to other departments like Railways, Defence and Civil Aviation etc. The work load during the year 1995-96 was expected to go upto about Rs. 1500.00 crores.

1.7 Demand No. 84 is relating to stationery & printing. Directorate of Printing with its 21 printing presses in various parts of the country, caters to the printing requirement of the Central Government Ministries/Departments.

1.8 It has been stated by the Department that Budget Estimates which has been presented before the Parliament for the year 1996-97 is Rs. 1346.38 crores. (Annexure I) which included both plan and non-plan estimates, the non plan estimates come to Rs. 720.17 crores as against the last year's Revised Estimates of Rs. 664.82 crores.

1.9 Demands for Grants for the year 1996-97 envisage the allocation (voted) under different demand no. *i.e.* 82, 83 and 84 which is as follows:—

(figures in crores)

	Revenue	Capital
Demand No. 82 (Urban Development)	372.9	216.13
Demand No. 83 (Public Works)	409.33	195.43
Demand No. 84 (Stationery and Printing)	148.20	4.50
	930.32	416.06

1.10 In the present report, the Committee have restricted its examination to only major issues concerning programmes related to Urban Development, Water Supply & Sanitation, Mega City Scheme, NCR, CPWD, L&DO, Delhi Rent Act, Printing & Stationery in the context of plan budget and Demands for Grants for the ensuing year *i.e.* 1996-97.

CHAPTER II

REORGANISATION OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT

2.1 Asked what were the specific objectives kept in view at the time of reorganisation of the Ministry, the Committee was informed that the erstwhile Ministry of Urban Development has been renamed as Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment *vide* Gazette Notification No. DOC/CD-163/96 dated 8.3.95 and the Ministry has been divided into the following two departments:—

(a) Department of Urban Development, and

(b) Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.

2.2 The rationale behind the above reorganisation is to lay greater emphasis on generating employment to the unemployed poor and providing housing facilities to the shelterless in the urban areas. No additional administrative or financial inputs have so far been provided for this purpose.

2.3 When asked to what extent the objectives of reorganisation of Ministry are being obtained, the Ministry in their written reply stated that the new Department was created only a year back and as such the period is too short to make a correct assessment of the achievements of the objectives envisaged at the time of reorganisation.

2.4 **The Committee note that after the reorganisation of the erstwhile Ministry of Urban Development, the Departments of Urban Development and Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation were created in March, 1995. This Department is responsible for implementation of specific Urban Development Schemes like Mega city, IDSM Towns, Water Supply & Sanitation etc. The Ministry was bifurcated with a view to give sharper focus and attention to development in urban areas. The Committee are of the view that though the Department is of recent origin, the Urban Development Programmes were being implemented by it since long, hence it is imperative on the part of the Department to continue giving sharper focus and implement various Programmes in an earnest way in future too as it is proposed to give higher priority to these programmes in the Ninth Plan also.**

CHAPTER III

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(i) General Pool Accommodation—Residential

Head—2216

There is considerable shortage of General Pool Residential Accommodation practically in all the cities, where Central Government Employees are posted. The position of General Pool Residential Accommodation has not improved much despite construction of additional residential accommodation by CPWD over the years. During 1995-96. an allocation of Rs. 40 crores was made at the R.E. stage which was raised to Rs. 46.07 crores at the R.E. stage. The table given below depicts the details of construction of additional General Pool Residential Accommodation during 1995-96.

Type of Qrs.	No. of Qrs. which were in progress at the commencement of the year	No. of Qrs. which were expected to be completed during the year	No. of Qrs. completed/ likely to be completed during 1995-96	Short-fall	No. of Qrs. likely to be under progress at the end of of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	324	124	124	—	552
II	1222	600	248	352	1824
III	819	160	160	—	1451
IV	490	112	112	—	646
V	396	—	—	—	596
VI	4	—	—	—	35
Suites	—	—	—	—	—
Hostel	106	—	—	—	234
Total:	3361	996	644	352	5104 (+) Suites 234 Nos.

3.2 The details of demand, availability and satisfaction level in respect of General Pool Residential Accommodation in respect of Delhi has been computed as on 31.12.94 (Annexure II) on the basis of

restricted applications invited for the allotment year 1994-95 which has since been extended till further orders in pursuance to Supreme Court's interim direction dated 17.7.1995.

3.3 The Hon'ble Court was moved for inviting fresh applications which are likely to be called by October, 1996.

3.4 So far as demand and availability of General Pool Residential Accommodation at various regional stations is concerned, the type-wise details is available in respect of 13 stations only and has been given at Annexure III.

(ii) General Pool Accommodation—Non-Residential

3.5 Shortage of Office accommodation under General Pool in various cities also persists. The major shortage is in four metropolitan cities apart from Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chandigarh. For want of Government accommodation a number of Central Government offices are functioning in rented buildings.

3.6 To overcome this acute shortage, funds to the extent of Rs. 13.00 crores were allocated for construction of additional General Pool Non-residential accommodation during the year 1995-96.

3.7 At the commencement of the year 1995-96, construction of 20,099 sq. mtr. area of office accommodation was targetted and 12,500 sq. mtr. area of accommodation has been completed and handed over so far.

3.8 An area of 11,347 sq. mtr. has been targetted to be constructed during 1996-97.

3.9 The General Pool Office Accommodation is available at 10 stations and details of demand, availability and shortage are at Annexure-IV

3.10 **The Committee note that during 1995-96 an allocation of Rs. 40 crores was made available at the B.E. Stage which was raised to Rs. 46.07 crores at the R.E. stage. The Committee further note that there is huge gap between demand and availability of residential accommodation in General Pool. The Committee recommend that the Government should provide necessary funds for construction of additional residential accommodation. They also desire to conduct survey periodically to check subletting of Government accommodation and get evicted the Government accommodation from**

the unauthorised occupants and allotment may be made to Central Government employees in the waiting list.

3.11 **The Committee note from the statement furnished by the Department that there is shortage of General Pool Office Accommodation specially in four metropolitan cities apart from Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chandigarh. For want of Government accommodation, a number of Central Government Offices are functioning in rented buildings. To overcome this acute shortage, funds to the extent of Rs. 13.00 crores were allotted for construction of additional General Pool Non-residential accommodation during the year 1995-96. The Committee are of the opinion that funds allocated for construction of additional General Pool Non-residential accommodations is meagre. They desire that Government should prepare perspective plan and funds for construction of additional General Pool Non-residential accommodation should be increased. They feel that it will help in reducing the burden of rent on Government for Government offices.**

Urban Transport

Major Head-2217

3.12 Asked about cities feasibility studies for transport networking, the Department have informed that the position in this regard is as follows:

(i) Feasibility Studies already carried out:

Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, Hyderabad, NOIDA, Cuttack-Bhubaneswar, Jammu, Bangalore, Jammu.

(ii) Transportation Plans already completed:

Nagpur, Vijayawada, Lucknow, Jaipur.

(iii) Feasibility Studies in progress:

Ring-Railway for Calcutta, Lucknow, Kanpur and Lucknow-Kanpur Corridor.

3.13 Asked the amount so far given as financial assistance for conducting feasible studies of various cities during the last 5 years, the Department replied that the total amount released to the State Governments for conducting feasibility studies, as Central assistance,

during the last 5 years was Rs. 7.90 crores. The details are as under:

Madras	Rs. 22,80,000,00
Delhi	Rs. 6,76,45,000,00
Calcutta	Rs. 32,00,000,00
Hyderabad	Rs. 10,00,000,00
NOIDA	Rs. 10,00,000,00
Cuttack-Bhubaneswar	Rs. 17,00,000,00
Bangalore	Rs. 18,34,000,00
Lucknow-Kanpur	Rs. 7,02,000,00
Jammu	Rs. 6,40,000,00
Total:	Rs. 7,90,01,000,00

Delhi Mass Rapid Transist System Project (MRTS)

3.14 The Detailed Project Report for Delhi MRTS Project (Phase-I, 55.3 kms.) has already been completed in May, 1995. The Detailed Financial and Economic Analysis was completed in August, 1995 and the Detailed Environment Impact Assessment Study was conducted in November, 1995. The process for inviting global tenders for execution of the Project is likely to commence by early 1997 subject to investment approval of the Project by the Government of India.

Details of physical and financial aspects of the Project

3.15 The first phase of the Project proposes to cover the following alignments:

(i)	Vishwa Vidyalaya-Central	Underground	11.0 kms.
(ii)	Shahdara-Nangloi	Surface/ Elevated	25.0 kms.
(iii)	Subzi Mandi-Holambi Kalan	Surface/ Elevated	19.3 kms.
		Total:	55.3 kms.

The cost of the Project at April '95 prices is Rs. 4182.00 crores.

3.16 Asked about the total cost of the Project and by when it is likely to be completed, the Ministry has informed that the total estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 6313 crores at current prices. The completion period of the Project is about 10 years from the date of its commencement. However, Nangloi-ISBT (18.6 km) section is planned to be completed within 7 years from the date of commencement.

3.17 Asked whether the Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary, set up in June 1995, has decided on issues relating to funding and implementation of the Project and what are the details thereof, the Ministry have informed that the Empowered Committee chaired by the Cabinet Secretary decided in October, 1995 that Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment may submit a proposal seeking investment approval to the Project by the Union Cabinet. Accordingly, the proposal is being placed before the Cabinet for its approval shortly.

3.18 With regard to status of the proposal of obtaining loan of Rs. 4156 crores from OECF (Japan) for the Project, the Department in their reply informed that Government of Japan and OECF Missions have recommended in July, 1996 to include the Project in OECF's loan package for 1996-97 subject to the following conditions:

(i) The borrower of the loan should be the Government of India.

(ii) The exchange-rate risk should be borne by the Government of India.

(iii) The final investment approval of the Government of India should be conveyed to them by about 20th August, 1996 to enable them to include the Project in 1996-97 loan package.

National Urban Transport Policy

3.19 The Committee have been further informed that Study on 'Traffic & Transportation Policies and Strategies in Urban Areas in India' was entrusted to M/s. RITES in November, 1993 at a total cost of Rs. 1.25 crores and a draft report has been submitted by them for discussion. The final report is under preparation.

3.20 For the purpose of studying the problems and possible solutions of urban transport in general, a sample of 21 cities of varying sizes were selected.

3.21 **The Committee note that Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment are yet to place a proposal for seeking investment approval for the project before the Cabinet. The Committee further note that the final investment approval of the Government of India should be conveyed to the Government of Japan and OECF Mission by 20th August, 1996 to enable them to include the Project in 1996-97. The Committee would like to know whether the final investment approval of the Government of India have been conveyed to OECF (Japan). The Committee also recommend that all out efforts should be made for funding and implementations of the Project in stipulated time.**

3.22 **The Committee further note that a study on 'Traffic & Transport Policies and Strategies in Urban Areas in India' was entrusted to M/s RITES in November, 1993 at a total cost of Rs. 1.25 crores and a draft report has been submitted by them for discussion. The final report is under preparation. The Committee recommend that the Government to prepare final report immediately and the Committee may be apprised of the outcome.**

(iv) Mega City Scheme

Major Head—2217

3.23 The Ministry informed that the State Governments of West Bengal, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have released their annual share of 25% of funds for the Mega City Schemes so far. In the case of Karnataka, for the year 1995-96 the State Government have approved the release of their share (Rs. 15 crores) to the nodal agency, but the actual release is yet to be done. In the case of Andhra Pradesh, State Share has been released in the form of proceeds of land sale allotted to HUDA and levy of revised rates of development charges fetching extra income to HUDA for building the Mega City Fund.

3.24 The Department of Urban Development have taken the following measures for implementation of the Mega City Scheme:—

1. The State Governments/nodal agencies have been provided the scheme guidelines spelling out the various measures to be taken by State level nodal agencies for effective implementation of the scheme in respective States.

2. The nodal agencies are required to submit quarterly information, in the format prescribed by the Department of

Urban Development, regarding physical and financial status of various projects taken up under the scheme.

3. The projects under the scheme are to be sanctioned by a Sanctioning Committee constituted at the State level with the representatives from the State Government, Mega City Project Authority, Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment and Planning Commission. For this purpose the nodal agencies are required to submit individual progress in the prescribed format. For projects where HUDCO/Other Financial Institutions would be funding, a representative of that Institute would be a special invitee to the meeting of the Sanctioning Committee.

4. Periodically the Review meetings are held by the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment to review, monitor and coordinate the implementation of the scheme and to ensure that the programmes/projects taken up under the scheme are in accordance with the guidelines laid down.

3.25 The projects under implementation/being implemented by different States level nodal agencies vary from state to state. The projects under the mega City Scheme covers works relating to various categories such as water supply & sanitation, roads & bridges, fly-overs, street-lighting, solid waste management, drainage, land development, construction of shopping/office complexes, bus terminals, electric crematorium, slum improvement projects etc. So far the State level Project Sanctioning Committees have approved project worth Rs. 1245.66 crores as given at *Annexure V*.

3.26 The Mega City nodal agencies are in the process of mobilising Institutional Finance. HUDCO has generally agreed to meet the institutional financing for the project wherever feasible.

3.27 Entering into the third year of its implementation, the progress of works under Mega City Scheme has picked up as evident from the magnitude of projects approved so far. The Scheme, as formulated contains a number of reforms which are desirable in the context of developing a suitable infrastructure financing strategy for the urban sector. Cost recovery is one of the most important elements of the Mega City Scheme. The nodal agencies entrusted with the tasks of coordinating the scheme in the respective cities are supposed to create a revolving fund with at least 75% of the Central and State share flowing back from the implementing agencies. The objective is to

undertake infrastructural investment on a continuing basis. As envisaged in the scheme, the nodal agencies are in the process of mobilising the needed institutional finance from commercial banks, financial institutions such as HUDCO etc. For Bombay, the concerned nodal agency is trying up with HUDCO for institutional finance and so far received loan worth Rs. 33.89 crores. In addition, different mega city nodal agencies are experimenting with innovative cost recovery measures, as in the case of Hyderabad. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has issued orders levying special development charges with a view to crediting the same to the mega city fund.

3.28 **The Committee note that the Ministry have taken some measures for implementation of the Mega City Scheme. It has been observed by the Committee that the State Government of West Bengal, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have released their annual share of 25% of fund for the Mega City Schemes so far. In the case of Karnataka, for the year 1995-96 the State Government have approved the release their share (Rs. 15 crores) to the nodal agency, but the actual release is yet to be done. The Committee are of the view that all out efforts should be made for timely release of funds by the State Governments. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the progress/achievements of the projects/schemes in all the mega cities under the Mega City Scheme so far.**

(v) Water Supply & Sanitation

3.29 The Committee have been informed that based on the information furnished by the State PHE Departments, Water Boards, Metro Boards and Urban Local Bodies, it has been assessed that about 84.32% of the Urban population i.e. 192.92 million out of the 228.77 million estimated population have been provided with safe drinking water supply facilities and 50.26% i.e. 114.98 million people have been provided with sewerage and sanitation facilities in the country as of 31st March, 1993.

3.30 Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme has been launched during the Annul Plan 1993-94 and as on 31st March, 1996, the detailed project reports for 204 eligible towns with a population of about 24 lakhs (as per 1991 census) have been approved by the Ministry. One scheme in Himachal Pradesh and 5 in Uttar Pradesh with a population of about 71,700 (as per 1991 census) as shown in the Table below are reported to have been completed.

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Scheme	State	1991 Population
1.	Chowari	Himachal Pradesh	4,625
2.	Tirwaganj	Uttar Pradesh	15,408
3.	Talgram	—do—	9,611
4.	Hastinapur	—do—	15,081
5.	Sasni	—do—	11,494
6.	Singhai Gharaura	—do—	15,479
	Total		71,698

3.31 Asked whether the Government has formulated an action plan to provide the urban population facility of water supplies and sanitation. The Department in their reply has stated that the Planning Commission, Government of India, in November, 1995 had constituted at Working Group for the formulation of Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) on Urban Water Supply & Sanitation Sector under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Urban Development, Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment. The said Working Group, after a series of deliberations, has brought out a report in July, 1996 and submitted to the Planning Commission.

3.32 The recently held Conference of State Chief Ministers on Basic Minimum Services urged that all out efforts should be made to achieve 100% coverage in provision of safe drinking water supply in urban and rural areas, the scope of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) which is presently restricted to towns having population upto 20,000 should be enlarged to cover all other cities and towns upto one lakh population (as per 1991 census). Keeping in view the aforesaid targets, it has been estimated that an outlay of Rs. 22,590 crores will be needed to achieve 100% coverage with safe and adequate water supply facilities by the year 2000 In so far as AUWSP is concerned, in order to cover all the towns with population upto one lakh with water supply facilities, an outlay of Rs. 8,140 crores will be needed and this outlay will have to be shared on 50:50 basis by Central and State Governments.

New Schemes Proposed:

3.33. Urban Water Supply Scheme for State Capitals and towns having population between 5 lakhs to 40 lakhs and having growth rate higher than the National Average of 36%. Due to rapid industrialization and urbanisation, a few cities of the country have shown great potential for development and as such deserve adequate infrastructural facilities such as safe drinking water supply. At present there is no centrally sponsored scheme for extending water supply facilities to such rapidly growing cities. In addition, there are a few State Capitals, which though do not have significant growth in terms of population, also require safe water supply facilities by virtue of their status as State Capitals. It is, therefore, proposed that during the implementation period, 38 of such cities may be taken up for implementing a new centrally sponsored scheme of urban Water Supply at an outlay of Rs. 5,652.00 crores.

Sewerage & Drainage:

3.34 It has been proposed to take up conventional sewerage, sewage treatment and drainage schemes in 100 selected cities during the Ninth Five Year plan for which an outlay of Rs. 18,008 crores will be required as suggested in the report of National Mission on Environmental Health & Sanitation.

(Rs. crores)

	Sub-Sectors	Module-I	Module-II	Module-III
(a)	Urban Water Supply	26301.00	26301.00	26301.00
(b)	Urban Sewerage, Sewage Treatment and Drainage	18008.00	10428.00	5480.00
(c)	Low Cost Sanitation	6057.00	6057.00	6057.00
(d)	Solid Waste Management	850.00	850.00	850.00
(e)	Support Programmes (PHF Training Programme, R&D, Monitoring & Management Information System)	68.20	68.20	68.20
	Total	51284.20	43704.20	38756.20

3.35 The Committee are informed that it has been assessed that about 84.32% of the urban population with safe drinking water supply facilities and 50.26% would be provided with sewerage and sanitation facilities in the country by the end by March, 1997.

3.36 The Committee desire that all out efforts should be made for 100% coverage in providing safe drinking water supply in urban areas keeping in view the health hazard and other diseases through contaminated water.

3.37 The Committee further note that it has been proposed to take up conventional sewerage, sewage treatment and drainage scheme in 100 selected cities during the Ninth Five year plan for which an outlay of Rs. 18,008 crores will be required as in the report of National Mission on Environment Health & Sanitation. The Committee recommend that adequate funds should be allocated so that these schemes are implemented smoothly. The Committee also recommend that priority should be given for water supply and sanitation in IXth Five Year Plan.

(vi) Liberation of Scavengers

3.38 The centrally sponsored scheme of the liberation of scavengers is being operated by the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment since 1989-90. To construct all dry latrines into low cost sanitary latrines and liberation of scavengers had been considered as priority programme. The total outlay for Eighth Plan for the programmes is of the order of Rs. 150 crores. The allocation and expenditure for the years since 1992 is as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
1992-93	20.00	21.52
1993-94	26.00	26.00
1994-95	26.00	25.85
1995-96	28.00	27.65
1996-97	27.80	—

3.39 According to the Department of Urban Development Karnataka, Kerala, Gujrat and Tripura have been declared as scavenger

free States and in addition 570 towns have been declared scavengers free in other States. The Ministry of Welfare is concerned with the rehabilitation of liberated scavengers. About 23% of units have been sanctioned for conversion by HUDCO. 12,84,981 Units have been sanctioned for new construction. Out of this 4,99,626 Units *i.e.* approximately 7% of the sanctioned Units have been completed and 57,750 Units are still under progress under this scheme.

3.40 **The Committee have noted that the centrally sponsored scheme of liberation of scavengers was started in 1989-90 and the Ministry have been able to declare the States of Karnataka, Kerala, Gujarat and Tripura only as scavengers free. They are dismayed at the slow implementation of the scheme in this regard and recommend that concerted efforts should be made to liberate scavengers in the remaining States within a period of three years. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken and progress made in this direction.**

3.41 **The Committee note that during Eighth Five Year Plan it was one of the objectives to convert all dry latrines into low cost sanitary latrines. They are surprised to find that since 1992-93 upto 1995-96, only 23% of the units have been sanctioned for conversion by HUDCO and only 7% the sanctioned units have been completed and 57,750 units are still under progress. The Committee express their strong concern at the lackadaisical approach of the Ministry in fulfilling the objective set forth for the Eighth Plan and recommend that concrete steps be taken to fulfil the remaining task of conversion of dry latrines into low cost sanitary latrines.**

CHAPTER IV

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

(i) National Capital Region Planning Board (NCPRB)

The main role of the National Capital Region Planning Board is to coordinate and monitor implementation of the Regional Plan 2001-NCR and evolve harmonised policies for control of land use and development of infrastructure in the National Capital Region so as to avoid haphazard development of the region. To achieve the objectives of the NCR Plan, the Board has drawn up specific package of inter-related policies, measures aimed to contain the population of Delhi to 112 lacs by 2001 AD, 20 lakh. People are to be deflected from NCT-Delhi to the 10 priority towns/complexes through a process of induced development of new township centred around core economic activities and designed to absorb the additional population assigned to respective priority towns.

4.2 The Ministry have informed the Committee that the following 10 priority towns and complexes to which the estimated 20 lakh people are to be deflected from NCT Delhi.

DMA Towns

1. Bahadurgarh
2. Kundli

Priority Towns and Complexes

3. Meerut
4. Hapur
5. Bulandshar-Khurja Complex
6. Panipat
7. Rohtak
8. Palwal
9. Rewari-Dharuhera-Bhiwari Complex
10. Alwar.

4.3 When asked about the level of infrastructural and other basis facilities available in these towns as on date and the time by which these towns are likely to be fully developed with all facilities so as to absorb the population that is proposed to be deflected from NCT Delhi, the Department has informed in a written reply as follows:—

> "The level of infrastructure and other basic facilities available in these towns currently are lower as compared to the standards suggested in the Regional Plan. For example in respect of the water supply availability in these towns, the present level varies between 45 LPCD to 225 LPCD as against the proposed norms of 100-275 LPCD. Similarly in respect of power, sewerage etc, there are shortages. In fact in order to improve the levels and to meet the requirements of the future the necessary investment have been planned for the 9th Plan and subsequent periods.
>
> The full "development of the NCR towns to the expected levels will depend on the time within which the planned resources are made available and invested and consequently these towns are able to attract the requisite private sector investment."

4.4 When enquired about the salient features of the functional plan proposed by NCRPB in respect of Delhi metropolitan area, the Ministry have informed in a written reply as follows:—

> "This Functional Plan prepared by the NCR Planning Board is intricately linked with the sub-regional Plans for NCT-Delhi, Haryana and U.P. This functional plan, accordingly can only be finanlised and approved by the Board after all these sub-regional plans have been approved. So far, only the sub-regional plans for UP and Rajasthan have been approved, while those for Delhi and Haryana are yet to be finalised and approved."

4.5 National Capital Region Planning Board was constituted to avoid the haphazard development of the region by evolving harmonised policies for control of land use and development of infrastructure in the National Capital Region. Ten priority towns/ complexes were identified for induced development of new township centred around core economic activities and designed to absorb the population that is proposed to be deflected from NCT Delhi. The Committee regret to note that so far the level of infrastructure and other basic facilities such as power, sewerage, and water supply are lacking. It is a clear case of lack of proper planning and inadequate investment. The Committee recommend that the Government should come up with a planned and time bound programme to attract the

private sector investment. The Government should also take up the matter with the appropriate authority for enhancement of outlay for the project. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken and progress made in this direction.

4.6 **The Committee note that over the years the area of Old Delhi is a neglected one. The Committee desire that requisite funds be made available for the development of Old Delhi. They desire that a separate Development Board for Old Delhi be constituted for the proper development of the area.**

4.7 **The functional Plan prepared by NCRPB is linked with the sub-regional Plans for NCT Delhi, Haryana and U.P. The Committee have noted with concern that the sub-regional plans for Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan outlay have been approved so far and desire that the plans for Delhi and Haryana be finalised and approved speedily without any further loss of time.**

(ii) Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) Scheme.

4.8 The centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) was initiated during Sixth Five Year Plan (1979-80), which aimed at improvement of infrastructure in selected towns having growth potential so as to enable them to emerge as regional centres of economic growth, employment and facilities arresting migration of population to large cities/towns. As a result of mid term appraisal of the scheme during Eighth Plan and keeping in view the provisions of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992, the guidelines for implementing the scheme were revised in August, 1995.

4.9 The Committee have been informed that in the Annual Plan proposal for 1996-97, a Central Plan outlay of Rs. 6250 crores was sought for the scheme. The actual allocation made by Planning Commission is Rs. 35.00 crores. The Central and State shares are provided as grants in the ratio of 60:40.

4.10 When asked about the physical/financial targets/achievements under IDSMT scheme during the last five years, the Ministry have

informed the Committee in a written statement as follows:—

Year	Target		Achievements	
	Physical (No. of towns)	Financial (Rs. in crore)	Physical (No. of towns)	Financial (Rs. in crore)
1991-92	51	15.00	60	13.44
1992-93	33	15.00	44	11.60
1993-94	54	22.00	84	21.50
1994-95	72	25.00	104	24.42
1995-96	69	30.00	79	29.65
Total	279	107.00	371	100.61

4.11 **The centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) was initiated for the improvement of infrastructure in selected towns having growth potential in order to enable them to emerge as regional centres of economic growth, employment and facilities arresting migration of population to large Cities/Towns. The Committee regret to note that the Government have been emphasising on physical targets with meagre investment and the funds remaining unspent and desire that the Government should reduce the physical targets but provide them with complete infrastructure and other facilities, in order to arrest the migration of population to the big cities. The Committee also note that allocation of Rs. 35 crores is not sufficient for improvement of infrastructure in the scheme and would like to recommend that the outlay should be substantially stepped up.**

(iii) The Delhi Rent Act, 1995

4.12 The Delhi Rent Bill, 1994 was passed by both the houses of Parliament. The Bill was assented to by the President on 23.8.1995 and published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-II Section I dated 23.8.1995 as Act No. 33 of 1995. The Committee have been informed that various representations for making changes in certain provisions of the Act have been received by the Government. An All Party Committee was set up to suggest changes in the Act. Suggestions made by the Committee are under examination of the Government.

4.13 The Committee note with concern the casual approach of the Government in the implementation of the Delhi Rent Act, 1995 which was passed by both the houses of Parliament and assented by the President. The Committee note that reservations have been made by various organisations/individuals/NGOs. Besides Delhi Government have also expressed their reservations about the implementation of the Act. They would like to recommend that the Act should be notified after considering the views of various organisations and Delhi Government.

CHAPTER V

LAND AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

Land and Development office is responsible for administration of leases of the Central Government in Delhi. One of the functions of the Land and Development Office is removal of squatters/encroachment of Government land and recovery of damages from them under Public Premises (Eviction and Unauthorised Occupants Act, 1917).

5.2 The Committee have been informed in a written statement by the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment (Department of Urban Development) that since 1992 out of total 91.516 acres are under unauthorised encroachment only 3.123 acres have been recovered from illegal occupants. The technical wing of this office performs the duty of keeping vigilance on the land under administrative control of Land & Development Office in addition to other functions.

5.3 Another function of Land and Development Office is conversion of leasehold residential properties under the control of this office into freehold. The Committee enquired about the number of residential leasehold properties and the number out of this which have been converted into freehold since 1992, the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment (Department of Urban Development) stated that out of total 46284 residential leasehold properties only 6463 have since been converted into freehold upto 31.7.96.

5.4 One of the functions of the Land and Development Office is removal of squatters/encroachment on Government land. The Committee in this connection find with concern that since 1992, the Land and Development Office have been able to recover from illegal occupants only 3.213 acres of land out of total of 91.516 acres under unauthorised encroachment and recommend that the Department may step up its efforts to get the land recovered from unauthorised encroachment speedily so that it could be used for other schemes/ purposes. The steps taken in this regard may be furnished to the Committee within a period of six months.

5.5 In this connection, the Committee is equally perturbed to note that the technical wing of the Land and Development Office perform the duty of keeping vigilance on the land under their administrative control in addition to other functions. The Committee

recommend that separate wing may be created for the purpose of removal of encroachment so that the land is recovered at a faster pace from illegal encroachment.

5.6 The Committee have been informed that out of total 46,284 residential leasehold properties, only 6463 properties have since been converted into freehold. This is yet another area of concern. The Committee recommend that the Department should evolve a time bound programme to convert the leasehold properties into freehold and provide some incentives to the leaseholders. They also desire that the leasehold conversion scheme affects a very large sections of the capitals population. The last date for conversion has been given as 31st August, 1996. It is recommended that there should not be any time limit for converting leasehold properties to freehold properties.

CHAPTER VI

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Parliamentary Library Project

The Parliament Library Project Team was constituted on 15.9.1993 for planning/construction of Parliament Library Building. The total plinth area of the building is 55,000 sq. mtrs. including 8000 sq. mtrs, for underground parking.

6.2 In their Performance Budget 1996-97 the Department of Urban Development have stated that the foundation work of the Parliamentary Library Project is in progress at a cost of Rs. 20.68 crores and about 70% work has been completed. The foundation work will be completed by April, 1996. On being enquired whether the foundation work has since been completed and by when the Project is likely to be completed/finalised, the Department of Urban Development in a written statement stated:—

> "The foundation work of the Parliament Library Building is nearing completion (physical progress 95%) and is now scheduled to be completed by 30.9.1996. The target has been shifted mainly on account of difficult site conditions *i.e.* excavating hard rock without blasting because of close proximity of Parliament House, increase in scope of work due to increase in length of inclined & vertical anchors as per site conditions, high ground water table etc. An amount of Rs. 21.62 crores has already been spent on the foundation system upto 31.07.1996 and total expenditure on this system is now expected to be Rs. 24 crores. The normal escalation in prices of material and wages of labour has also contributed towards the increase in the cost of the foundation system besides the increase in scope of work as mentioned above. The project is scheduled to be completed by 31.12.1998."

6.3 The foundation work of the Parliamentary Library Project at a cost of Rs. 20.68 crores was scheduled to be completed by April, 1996. The target date was shifted to 30.9.1996 reportedly due to difficult site conditions. The expenditure on the system is now expected to be Rs. 24 crores. The Committee are surprised over the manner in which the Department has shifted the completion date of

the foundation work which resulted in cost escalation also. The Committee are of the considered view that if the Department had started the work with proper planning, the work would have been completed within the target date and the cost estimated. They recommend that the Department should make concerted efforts so that the project is completed on schedule. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken in this regard.

CHAPTER VII

STATIONERY, PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS

Directorate of Printing

The main function of the Directorate of Printing is to act as a Government Printer and as such it fulfils all types of printing requirements/needs for Ministries/Departments and also all types of special/Military forms and publication of Defence purposes as well. There are 21 Government Presses under its administrative control, responsible for all types of printing jobs including three text book presses spread throughout the country.

7.2 When asked about the action taken by the Government to modernise the printing presses and to improve the quality of papers and printed material used, the Department of Urban Development has informed as follows:—

"The modernisation of Government of India Presses was taken up in a phased manner and part modernisation of the Presses has already been completed. Out of the 21 Government of India Presses only six units, now remain to be modernised. Out of these six units, three units, i.e. Temple Street, Calcutta, Forms Unit, Santragachi and Shimla, are being considered for restructuring and modernisation of one more unit i.e. Publication Unit, Santragachi is related to the closure issue. Out of the remaining two units one unit is being phased out and the other unit i.e. Government of India Press, Gangtok is a very small unit having only three printing machines in running condition. Government of India Press, Mayapuri which was earlier a Letter Press unit is now under modernisation and functioning as partly modernised unit. All the remaining 14 Government of India Presses have either been fully modernised or partly modernised. The staff in the Presses are also being trained in a phased manner either in plant or at manufacturer's and/at the training institute of Delhi Printers' Association. The staff is also trained at our training Centre at Faridabad. Part modernisation of GIP (LPU), Faridabad is under consideration of the Min. of UA&E. All efforts are being made to procure best quality papers after completing all codal formalities. Right quality of paper is being used as per the requirement of the Department depending upon the utility value of the Publications. Government of India Presses are making all efforts to improve quality of printing work and printing multi-colour/photographs/ charts etc. by using the latest offset technology."

7.3 The Directorate of Printing has incurred expenditure on private printing during the last four years as follows:—

1992-93	Rs. 27 lacs
1993-94	Rs. 35 lacs
1994-95	Rs. 12 lacs
1995-96	Rs. 11 lacs

7.4 The Committee note that 21 Government Press are under the administrative control of the Directorate of Printing. The task of modernisation of these presses was taken up in a phased manner. Out of these only 14 Government Press have either been fully modernised or partly modernised. The six presses are yet to be taken up for modernisation. The Committee take a serious view of the situation prevailing in the Directorate regarding the modernisation of Government of India Press and recommend that the matter of modernisation of the Government Press should be accorded top most priority so that the remaining Press are modernised speedily. They also desire that the machines which have become obsolete may be replaced, the amount of depriciation fund available with the Government of India Press may be utilised properly and the unfilled vacancies be filled up without further delay.

7.5 The Committee find that the Directorate of Printing is making all out efforts to procure best quality papers and right quality of paper is being used depending upon the utility value of the publications. Government of India Press are making all efforts to improve the quality of printing work by using latest offset technology. The Committee are of the considered opinion that by imparting suitable training to the concerned employees of the press and using the latest technology the quality of the printing work can be improved to a desired level. They recommend that a time bound comprehensive programme may be worked out for better implementation. They would like to be apprised of the steps taken in the matter.

7.6 The Committee have noted with concern that the Directorate is incurring a substantial amount on private printing every year and recommend that the amount on this account may be reduced, if not disbanded altogether.

CHAPTER VIII

CONCLUSIONS

Analysis of Demands for Grants and Plan Budget of the Department of Urban Development

According to the Department the reasons for shortfall in attainment of targets/objectives are as under:—

The main reasons for the shortfalls in achievement of the targets/ objectives in the Urban Development sector so far as Government of India is concerned, is non-availability of adequate budget support to the urban development sector. The National Commission on Urbanization Report, 1988 recommended that 4% of the national budget and 4% of State budgets should be allocated to the urban development sector. Since adequate funds are not flowing into this sector, the Department's role has been mainly one of advising State Governments, overall performance of Demands related to Department of Urban Development as given below (Demand-wise):—

Overall Performance

Demand No. 82—Department of Urban Development

Plan Schemes

(Rs. in crores)

BE 1995-96	RE 1995-96	Actual Expenditure 1995-96	Unspent balance 1995-96	BE 1996-97
314.35	316.35	284.08	32.27	336.74
Non-Plan Schemes				
223.54	235.29	222.71	12.58	252.18
			Total BE	588.92
Demand No. 83-Public Works Plan Schemes				
93.82	93.82	80.88	12.94	89.48

BE 1995-96	RE 1995-96	Actual Expenditure 1995-96	Unspent balance 1995-96	BE 1996-97
Non-Plan Schemes				
465.01	482.00	485.80	3.80 (Spent more)	515.28
			Total BE	604.76
Demand No. 84—Stationery & Printing				
Plan Scheme				
2.50	1.75	1.49	0.26	0.50
Non-Plan Scheme				
144.09	128.84	93.90	34.94	152.20
			Total BE	152.70

8.2 The Committee are informed that the main reasons for the shortfalls in achievement of targets/objectives in the urban development sector is non-availability of adequate budget support. The Committee are concerned to note the underspendings of outlays during the year 1995-96. There is a huge gap between the revised estimates and actual expenditure. The Committee fail to understand the rationale behind keeping in view the development of urban areas. The Committee are also concerned to note that there is increase in Non-Plan Expenditure. In case of CPWD, Non-plan outlay for 1996-97 is almost 5 times of the Plan Expenditure. The Committee would like to be apprised of the reasons for such a hike. The Committee would like to recommend that non-Plan expenditure must be curtailed to a reasonable level. The Committee also recommend that Government should ensure that funds earmarked for specific programmes should be utilised fully and not be diverted to any other schemes/programmes.

8.3 The Committee note that the Department of Urban Development has changed the guidelines for the coverage of IDSMT schemes to towns with a population upto 5 lakhs. Another scheme 'Mega City scheme' is also in operation for five metropolitan cities. A scheme of Accelerated Urban Water Supply is under operation for cities having population upto one lakh. The Committee are surprised to note that there is no scheme for the cities having population between one lakh and five lakhs and desire that these cities should also be covered by some scheme in Ninth Five Year Plan.

8.4 The Committee observe that separate provisions are made every year under various heads. Various organisations are engaged in similar nature of work. They desire that all these schemes and policies may be merged and handled by one organisation so that the wasteful expenditure may be avoided and also to have better co-ordination for effective implementation of schemes/programmes. In this connection they reiterate their earlier recommendation contained in Para 3.2 of 15th Report.

8.5 The Committee would also like to recommend that to ensure proper implementation of the different schemes for small, medium and metropolitan cities launched by the Government, the involvement of District Urban Development Authority (DUDA) should be further emphasised.

NEW DELHI;
August 27, 1996
Bhadra 5, 1918 (Saka)

SONTOSH MOHAN DEV,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on
Urban and Rural Development.

ANNEXURE I

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Department of Urban Development

(A) Programme/Activity Classification

(Rs. in thousands)

Sl. No.	Programme/Activity	Budget Estimates 1995-96			Revised Estimates 1995-96			Budget Estimates 1996-97		
		Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Secretariat—General Services	1,10,00	6,92,00	8,02,00	1,10,00	7,20,00	8,30,00	30,00	7,83,45	8,13,45
2.	C.P.W.D.									
	(i) Direction Admn. and Deptt. Canteen	19000	1042800	1061800	20800	1172900	1193700	25000	1332200	1357200
	(ii) Training Institute for C.P.W.D.	15000	—	15000	13200	—	13200	20000	—	20000
	(iii) Construction									
	(a) Residential	—	51200	51200	—	71200	71200	—	81500	81500
	(b) Non-Residential	—	74300	74300	—	74300	74300	—	87800	87800

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(iv) Repairs of Buildings									
	(a) Residential	—	1055900	1055900	—	1155200	1155200	—	1223950	1223950
	(b) Non-Residential	—	845000	845000	—	881500	881500	—	870000	870000
	(v) Lease charges									
	(a) Residential	—	169700	169700	—	169700	169700	—	178050	178050
	(b) Non-Residential	—	370000	370000	—	370000	370000	—	390000	390000
(vi)	Public Works Workshop (Non-Residential)	—	4500	4500	—	4500	4500	—	4500	450
(vii)	Machinery & Equipment (Supplies and Repairs)									
	(a) Residential	—	400	400						
	(b) Non-Residential	—	53000	53000	—	55000	55000	—	60000	60000
(viii)	Furnishing—Residential	—	36000	36000	—	37500	37500	—	41000	41000
(ix)	Suspense Stock & Misc. Work Advances	—	1190000	1190000	—	1190000	1190000	—	1280900	1280900

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(x) General Pool Accommodation									
	(a) Residential	400000	—	400000	459200	1500	460700	429000	—	429000
	(b) Non-Residential	130000	250000	380000	219800	200700	429000	130000	258200	388200
3.	Land and Development Office	—	13300	13300	—	13300	13300	130000	14900	14900
4.	P.H.E. Training	8500	—	8500	8500	—	8500	8500	—	8500
5.	Monitoring & Management Information System	2500	—	2500	2000	—	2500	2500	—	2500
6.	Settlement of Counter Guarantee claims—NBCC									
7.	Research & Development (Water Supply)	5000	—	5000	5000	—	5000	5000	—	5000
8.	Estate Management (Directorate of Estates)	—	170000	170000	—	161400	161400	—	168000	168000
9.	Town & Country Planning Organisation	—	18300	18300	—	18700	18700	—	19500	19500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Research and Training in Urban & Region Planning	27000	—	27000	27000	—	27000	27000	—	27000
11.	Research and Training for Municipal Employees	—	11400	11400	—	12000	12000	—	13500	13500
12.	Grants in aid:—									
	(i) Rajghat Samadhi Committee	—	5700	5700	—	7000	7000	—	8000	8000
	(ii) D.U.A.C.	—	4500	4500	—	4400	4400	—	3100	3100
	(iii) National Institute of Urban Affairs	—	5500	5500	—	6000	6000	—	6000	6000
13.	Greater Bombay Development Scheme for improvement of Slums in Bombay	—	100	100						
14.	Development of N.C.R.	400000	6000	406000	400000	6500	406500	400000	6800	406800
15.	Pilot project on Solid Waste Disposal near Airports	4500	—	4500	4500	—	4500	4500	—	4500
16.	Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns	350000	—	350000	300000	—	300000	350000	—	350000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	Purchase and Supply of Stationery Stores	—	199400	199400	—	203200	203200	—	204700	204700
18.	Printing:—									
	(i) Existing Govt. of India Presses	—	619400	619400	—	645400	—	—	694600	694600
	(ii) Development and Expansion of Printing Presses	25000	30000	55000	17500	30000	47500	5000	40000	45000
	(iii) Direction & Admn. (Dte. of Printing Deptt. Canteen	—	513500	513500	—	330100	330100	—	499300	499300
	(iv) Printing at Private Presses	—	4000	4000	—	3500	3500	—	4500	4500
19.	Storage & Distribution of Forms	—	21000	21000	—	21400	21400	—	22100	22100
20.	Training of Apprentices— Govt. of India Presses	—	5000	5000	—	4800	4800	—	5000	5000
21.	Deptt. of Publications	—	48600	48600	—	50000	50000	—	51800	51800

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22.	Finance to Public Sector Companies (HUDCO, HDFC)									
	(i) Equity–Water Supply	80000	—	80000	80000	—	80000	80000	—	80000
	(ii) Equity–Urban Development	30000	—	30000	30000	—	30000	30000	—	30000
	(iii) Pass through assistance —OECF	25000	—	25000	150000	—	150000	250000	—	250000
	(iv)									
23.	Support to Water Supply Schemes of major cities	40000	—	40000	5000	—	5000	40000	—	40000
24.	Establishment of Gardens (President Estates)	—	700	700	—	700	700	—	700	700
25.	Urban Transport Consortium	70000	—	70000	50000	—	50000	70000	—	70000
26.	Urban Mass Transport Corp.	20000	—	20000	20000	—	20000	10000	—	10000
27.	Low Cost Sanitation—Liberation of Scavengers	278000	—	278000	278000	—	278000	278000	—	278000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28.	Extension of AUWSP	200000	—	200000	200000	—	200000	200000	—	200000
29.	Infrastructural Development of Mega Cities	839000	—	839000	839000	—	839000	839000	—	839000
30.	Delhi Metro Rail Corp.							10000		10,000
31.	Award for Excellence in Urban Design	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Foreign Technical Assistance for Urban Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1000
33.	Other than General Pool Accommodation									
	(a) Residential	153000	637600	790600	93800	636100	729900	150900	700400	851300
	(b) Non-Residential	774200	800400	1574600	684400	850800	1535000	719800	846300	1566100
34.	Displaced persons colonies in W.B.	200000	—	200000	200000	—	200000	180000	—	180000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DEMAND NO 82—DEPTT. OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT										
2052	Ministry of Urban Development	1,10,00	6,92,00	8,02,00	1,10,00	7,20,00	5,30,00	30,00	7,83,45	8,13,45
2215	Water Supply and Sanitations	4,98,500	—	49,85,00	49,85,00	—	49,85,00	49,85,00	—	49,85,00
2216	Housing	—	148,28,00	148,28,00	—	15957,00	159,57,00	—	169,32,00	169,32,00
2217	Urban development	10,35,00	4,57,00	14,92,00	18,35,00	4,76,00	13,11,00	10,20,00	4,99,000	15,19,00
3601	Grants in aid to State Govts.	85,25,00	1,00	85,26,00	85,25,00	—	85,25,00	112,16,00	—	112,16,00
3602	Grants in aid to UT Govts.	2,00	—	2,00	2,00	—	2,00	14,00	—	14,00
4215	Capital outlay on Water Supply and Sanitation	12,00,00	—	12,00,00	8,50,00	—	8,50,00	12,00,00	—	12,00,00
4216	Capital outlay on Housing.	55,30,00	63,76,00	119,06,00	55,30,00	63,76,00	119,06,00	57,99,00	70,04,00	128,03,00
4217	Capital outlay on Urban Development	45,00,00	—	45,00,00	45,00,00	—	45,00,00	45,00,00	—	45,00,00
6215	Loans for Water Supply and Sanitation	2,50,00	—	2,50,00	15,00,00	—	15,00,00	25,00,00	—	25,00,00
7601	Loans and Advances to State Govts.	32,78,00	—	32,78,00	27,78,00	—	27,78,00	6,00,00	—	6,00,00
7602	Loans and Advances to UT Govts.	20,00	—	20.00	20,00	—	20,00	10,00	—	10,00
Total: Demand No. 82 Deptt. of Urban Development		294,35,00	223,54,00	517,89,00	296,35,00	235,29,00	531,64,00	318,74,00	252,18,45	570,92,45
3601	Displaced Persons of W.B.	200000	—	200000	200000	—	200000	180000	—	180000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DEMAND NO. 83—PUBLIC WORKS										
2059	Public Works	34000	3598600	3632600	34000	3768500	3802500	45000	4048300	4093300
4059	Capital outlay on works	259000	1051500	1310500	368100	1051500	1419600	284800	1104500	1389300
4202	Capital outlay on Education, Sports, Arts & Culture	95100	—	95100	121300	—	121300	87500	—	87500
4210	Capital outlay on Medical and Public Health	200000	—	200000	196700	—	196700	164700	—	164700
4211	Capital outlay on Family welfare	—	—	—	100	—	100	—	—	—
4250	Capital outlay on other Social Services	165600	—	165600	35900	—	35900	133500	—	133500
4401	Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry	10000	—	10000	23200	—	23200	—	—	—
4403	Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry	—	—	—	21600	—	21600	—	—	—
4404	Capital outlay on Dairy Development	—	—	—	4900	—	4900	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4406	Capital outlay on Forestry and Wild life	—	—	—	300	—	300	—	—	—
4885	Capital outlay on Industries and Minerals	25000	—	25000	16000	—	16000	25000	—	25000
5052	Capital outlay on Shipping	70000	—	70000	21700	—	21700	70900	—	70900
5425	Capital outlay on other Scientific & Environment Research	37000	—	37000	51100	—	51100	43000	—	43000
5455	Capital outlay on Meteorology	42500	—	42500	43300	—	43300	40400	—	40400
6217	Loans for Urban Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL: Demand No 83		938200	4650100	5588300	938200	4820000	5758200	894800	5152800	6047600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DEMAND NO. 84—Stationery and Printing										
2058	Stationery and Printing	—	1374800	1374800	—	1216400	1216400	—	1437600	1437600
2202	General Education	—	36100	36100	—	42000	42000	—	44400	44400
4058	Capital outlay on Stationery and Printing	25000	30000	—	17500	30000	47500	5000	40000	45000
TOTAL: Demand No. 84		25000	1440900	1465900	17500	1288400	1305900	5000	1522000	1527000
GRAND TOTAL :		6227200	8412900	14640100	6179700	8553100	14732800	6395700	9260600	15656300

ANNEXURE-II

DEMAND, AVAILABILITY AND SHORTAGE OF RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION IN GENERAL POOL IN DELHI AS ON 31.12.1994 (BASED ON LIMITED APPLICATIONS)

Type	Demand	Availability	Shortage	Percentage Satisfaction
I	21756	16488	5268	74%
II	31889	23204	8685	72%
III	24486	16100	8386	66%
IV	8136	5001	3135	62%
IV (SPL.)	953	372	581	39%
V	3529	1848	1681	52%
VI	820	526	294	64%
VII	230	108	122	47%
VIII	198	113	085	57%
Total	91997	63760	28237	69%

Note : Satisfaction level on restricted basis is indicated above. Since applications have now been called from all the eligible persons, it is difficult to indicate the actual satisfaction level. However, it is estimated that % of satisfaction, if applications are called from all eligible person would be in the range of 30-35%.

DEMAND, AVAILABILITY AND SHORTAGE OF GENERAL POOL RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION AT VARIOUS STATIONS AS ON 31.12.95.

Station	Demand	Availability	Shortage	Level of Satisfaction %
Bombay	41,924	8528	33,396	20.34
Calcutta	12,202	5823	6379	47.72
Madras	5069	2272	2833	44.82
Nagpur	3985	1318	2667	33.07
Chandigarh	7,338	2285	5,053	31.13
Shimla	2,321	879	1442	37.87
Faridabad	2,260	1822	438	80.61
Ghaziabad	1,105	820	285	74.20
Hyderabad	977	756	229	77.37
Bangalore	5,052	908	4,144	17.97
Lucknow	4,615	500	4,145	10.83
Cochin	287	244	43	85.01
Shillong	1,792	84	1,708	4.68
Indore	653	298	355	45.63
Agartala	488	68	431	13.93
Imphal	141	72	69	51.06
Kohima	81	64	17	79.01
Kanpur	8,448	755	7,693	8.03
Rajkot	595	140	455	23.52
Allahabad	1,277	696	581	54.50
Bhopal	405	166	239	40.98
Srinagar	*	30		

*Demand position not available.

ANNEXURE-IV

DEMAND, AVAILABILITY AND SHORTAGE OF GENERAL POOL OFFICE ACCOMMODATION AT VARIOUS STATIONS AS ON 31.12.1995.

Station	Demand (Sq.ft.)	Availability (Sq.ft.)	Shortage (Sq.ft.)
Calcutta	31,92,939	17,36,644	14,56,295
Bombay	18,04,410	6,65,662	11,38,742
Madras	15,90,747	7,60,878+ (5, 75,754)	2,54,115
Shimla	3,48,403	2,78,604	69,799
Nagpur	3,63,000	2,74,000	89,000
Faridabad	2,49,920	1,82,126	67,794
Ghaziabad	1,09,200	1,20,330	11,130
Hyderabad	2,680,95	80,932	1,87,163
Trivandrum	97,562	60,665	3,68,97
Delhi	99,12,000	83,79,000	15,33,000

ANNEXURE-V

(Rs. in crores)

Name of Mega City	Category "A" (Commercially viable)	Category "B" (User Charge based)	Category "C" (Basic Services)	Grand Total	Expendr. incurred on projects upto 31.3.96
Mumbai	47.65	141.61	77.57	266.88	82.02
Madras	28.64	86.72	17.57	132.93	54.33
Hyderabad	127.18	38.00	85.99	251.17	1.68
Bangalore	70.17	45.50	144.56	260.23	0.02
Calcutta	52.20	254.64	27.66	334.50	79.31
Total				1245.66	217.36

Release of Central & State Share and Mobilisation of Institutional Finance

Name of Mega City	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	Total	Institu--tional Finance
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mumbai - CS	20.00	16.00	18.00	54.00	33.29
- SS	20.00	—	20.00	40.00	(HUDCO)
Total	40.00	16.00	38.00	94.00	
Madras – CS	15.00	11.00	17.00	43.00	None
– SS	15.00	15.00	20.00	50.00	
Total	30.00	26.00	37.00	93.00	

1		2	3	4	5	6
Hyderabad	- CS	15.00	11.00	15.5	26.5	None
	- SS	15.00	Proceed	of valua-	ble land sale	
Total		30.00	11.00	15.5	56.5	
Bangalore	- CS	—	20.00	15.00	35.00	None
	- SS	—	20.00	15.00*	35.00	
Total			40.00	30.00	70.00	
Calcutta	- CS	20.00	16.00	18.00	54.00	None
	- SS	22.37	58.67 #	20.00	101.04	
Total		42.37	74.67	38.00	155.04	

CS — Central Share
SS — State Share

* Approved but not released.
# Include other funds released to CMDA also.

APPENDIX I

MINUTES OF THE 8TH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON URBAN & RURAL DEVELOPMENT (1996-97)

The Committee met on 20th August, 1996 from 11.15 hrs. to 14.00 hrs. in Committee Room No. 62. Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan
3. Shri Lalmuni Chaubey
4. Shri Chitrasen Sinku
5. Shri Chintaman Vanaga
6. Shri Kishanlal Dilor
7. Shri J.P. Aggarwal
8. Shri R.N. Reddy
9. Shri Dilip Singh Bhuria
10. Shri Maruti Patil D. Shelke
11. Shri C. Narayanaswamy
12. Shri T. Govindhan
13. Shri Anant G. Geete
14. Shri Ram Sajivan
15. Shri Jai Parkash

Rajya Sabha

16. Shri Radhakrishan Malviya
17. Shri Sitaram Kesri
18. Shri O.P. Kohli

19. Shri Jagdambi Mandal
20. Shri Nilotpal Basu
21. Shri Solipeta Ramachandra Reddy

SECRETARIAT

1. Smt. Roli Srivastava	—	*Joint Secretary*
2. Shri G.R. Juneja	—	*Deputy Secretary*
3. Smt. Sudesh Luthra	—	*Assistant Director*

REPRESENTATIVES OF MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT

1. Shri N.P. Singh	—	Secretary
2. Shri B.S. Minhas	—	Joint Secretary (Works & Admn.)
3. Shri M.S. Srinivasan	—	Joint Secretary (Housing & EPA)
4. Shri G.C. Bhandari	—	Joint Secretary (Finance)
5. Shri K.K. Madan	—	Director General (Works)

2. The Chairman welcomed the representatives of Department of Urban Development at the sitting of the Committee and asked them to introduce to the Committee. The Committee then sought further clarifications from the representatives of the Department on the various Programmes and Schemes *viz.* General Pool Accommodation, Mega City Scheme, National Capital Region Planning Board, Liberation of Scavengers, Water Supply Programme. The representatives of the Department explained the position in response to the queries made by Hon'ble Members.

3. The verbatim record of the proceeding has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

EXTRACTS OF THE 10TH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON URBAN & RURAL DEVELOPMENT (1996-97)

The Committee met on 26th August, 1996 from 15.00 hrs. to 16.30 hrs. in Committee Room No. 'E'. Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan
3. Shri Lalmuni Chaubey
4. Smt. Ketki Singh
5. Shri Sankar Prasad Jaiswal
6. Shri Kishanlal Diler
7. Shri J.P. Aggarwal
8. Shri B.N. Reddy
9. Shri C. Narayanaswamy
10. Shri T. Govindhan
11. Shri D. Venugopal
12. Shri Chayyanna Patrudu
13. Shri Anant G. Geete
14. Shri Ram Sajivan
15. Shri Jai Parkash

Rajya Sabha

16. Shri O.P. Kohli
17. Shri Jagdambi Mandal
18. Shri Nilotpal Basu
19. Shri Solipeta Ramachandra Reddy

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri G.R. Juneja — *Deputy Secretary*
2. Smt. Sudesh Luthra — *Assistant Director*

2. The Committee considered and adopted the following draft Reports:—

** ** ** ** **

(iii) Demand for Grants 1996-97 of Department of Urban Development of Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment.

3. The Committee also authorised the Chairman to finalise the Report and present the same to Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Sl. No.	Para No.	Recommendation
1	2	3
1.	2.4	The Committee note that after the re-organisation of the erstwhile Ministry of Urban Development, the Department of Urban Development and Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation was created in March, 1995. This Department is responsible for implementation of specific Urban Development Schemes like Mega City, IDSM Towns, Water Supply & Sanitation etc. The Ministry was bifurcated with a view to give sharper focus and attention to development in Urban areas. The committee are of the view that though the department is of recent origin, the Urban Development Programme were being implemented by it since long, hence it is imperative on the part of the Department to continue giving sharper focus and implement various Programmes in an earnest way in future too as it is proposed to give higher priority to these programmes in the IXth Plan also.
2.	3.10	The Committee note that during 1995-96 an allocation of Rs. 40 crores was made available at the B.E. Stage which was raised to Committee further note that there is huge gap between demand and availability of residential accommodation in General Pool. The Committee recommend that the Government should provide necessary funds for construction of additional residential accommodation. They also desire to conduct survey periodically to check subletting of Government accommodation and get evicted the Government

1	2	3
		accommodation from the unauthorised occupants and allotment may be made to Central Government employees in the waiting list.
3.	3.11	The Committee note from the statement furnished by the Department that there is shortage of General Pool Office Accommodation specially in four metropolitan cities apart from Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chandigarh. For want of Government accommodation, a number of Central Government Offices are functioning in rented buildings. To overcome this acute shortage, funds to the extent of Rs. 13.00 crores were allotted for construction of additional General Pool Non-residential accommodation during the year 1995-96. The Committee are of the opinion that funds allocated for construction of additional General Pool Non-residential accommodations is meagre. They desire that Government should prepare perspective plan and funds for construction of additional General Pool Non-residential accommodation should be increased. They feel that it will help in reducing the burden of rent on Government for Government offices.
4.	3.21	The Committee note that Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment are yet to place a proposal for seeking investment approval to the project before the Cabinet. The Committee further note that the final investment approval of the Government of India should be conveyed to the Government of Japan and OECF Mission by 20th August, 1996 to enable them to include the Project in 1996-97. The Committee would like to know whether the final investment approval of the Government of India have been

1	2	3
		conveyed to OECF (Japan). The Committee also recommend that all out efforts should be made for funding and implmentations of the Project in stipulated time.
5.	3.22	The Committee further note that a study on 'Traffic & Transport Policies and Strategies in Urban Areas in India' was entrusted to M/s RITES in November, 1993 at a total cost of Rs. 1.25 crores and a draft report has been submitted by them for discussion. The final report is under preparation. The Committee recommend that the Government prepare the final report immediately and the Committee may be apprised of the outcome.
6.	3.28	The Committee note that the Ministry have taken some measures for implementation of the Mega City Scheme. It has been observed by the Committee that the State Government of West Bengal, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have released their annual share of 25% of fund for the Mega City Schemes so far. In the case of Karnataka, for the year 1995-96 the State Government have approved the release their share (Rs. 15 crores) to the nodal agency, but the actual release is yet to done. The Committee are of the view that all out efforts should be made for timely release of funds by the State Governments. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the progress/achievements of the projects/schemes in all the mega cities under the Mega City Scheme so far.
7.	3.35	The Committee are informed that it has been assessed that about 84.32% of the urban population with safe drinking water supply facilities and 50.26% would be provided with sewerage and sanitation facilities in the country by the end of march, 1997.

1	2	3
8.	3.36	The Committee desire that all out efforts should be made for 100% coverage in providing of safe drinking water supply in urban areas keeping in view the health hazard and other diseases through contaminated water.
9.	3.37	The Committee further note that it has been proposed to take up conventional sewerage, sewage treatment and drainage scheme in 100 selected cities during the Ninth Five Year Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 18,008 crores will be required as in the report of National Mission on Environment Health & Sanitation. The Committee recommend that adequate funds should be allocated so that these schemes are implemented smoothly. The Committee also recommend that priority should given for water supply and sanitation in IXth Five year Plan.
10.	3.40	The Committee have noted that the centrally sponsored scheme of liberation of scavengers was started in 1989-90 and the Ministry have been able to declare the States of Karnataka, Kerala, Gujarat and Tripura only as scavengers free. They are dismayed at the slow recommend that concerted efforts should be made to liberate scavengers in the remaining States within a period of three years. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken and progress made in this direction.
11.	3.41	The Committee note that during Eighth Five year Plan it was one of the objectives to sanitary latrines. they are surprised to find that since 1992-93 upto 1995-96, only 23% of the units have been sanctioned for conversion by HUDCO and only 7% the sanctioned units have been completed and 57,750 units are still under progress. The Committee express their strong

1	2	3
		concern at the lackadaisical approach of the Ministry in fulfilling the objective set forth for the Eighth Plan and recommend that concrete steps be taken to fulfill the remaining task of conversion of dry latrines into low cost sanitary latrines.
12.	4.5	National Capital Region Planning Board was constituted to avoid the haphazard development of the region by evolving harmonised policies for control of land use and development of infrastructure in the National Capital Region. Ten priority towns/complexes were identified for induced development of new township centred around core economic activities and designed to absorb the population that is proposed to be deflected from NCT Delhi. The Committee regret to note that so far the level of infrastructure and other basic facilities such as power, sewerage, and water supply are lacking. It is a clear case of lack of proper planning and inadequate investment. The Committee recommend that the Government should come up with a planned and time bound programme to attract the private sector investment. The Government should also take up the matter with the apprised of the steps taken and progress made in this direction.
13.	4.6	The Committee note that over the years the area of Old Delhi is a neglected one. The Committee desire that requisite funds be made available for the development of Old Delhi. They desire that a separate Development Board for Old Delhi be constituted for the proper development of the area.

1	2	3
14.	4.7	The functional Plan prepared by NCPRPB is linked with the sub-regional Plans for NCT Delhi, Haryana and U.P. The Committee have noted with concern that the sub-regional plans for Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan outlay have been approved so far and desire that the plans for Delhi and Haryana be finalised and approved speedily without any further loss of time.
15.	4.11	The centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) was initiated for the improvement of infrastructure in selected towns having growth potential in order to enable them to emerge as regional centres of economic growth, employment and facilities arresting migration of population to large Cities/Towns. The Committee regret to note that the Government have been emphasising on physical targets with meagre investment and the funds remaining unspent and desire that the Government should reduce the physical targets but provide them with complete infrastructure and other facilities in order to, arrest the migration of population to the big cities. The Committee also note that allocation of Rs. 35 crores is not sufficient for improvement of infrastructure in the scheme and would like to recommend that the outlay should be substantially stepped up.
16.	4.13	The Committee note with concern the casual approach of the Government in the implementation of the Delhi Rent Act, 1995 which was passed by both the houses of Parliament and assented by the President. The Committee note that reservations have been made by various organisations/individuals/ NGOs. Besides Delhi Government have also expressed their reservations about the implementation of the Act. They would like to

1	2	3
		recommend that the Act should be notified after considering the views of various organisations and Delhi Government.
17.	5.4	One of the functions of the land and development office is removal of squatters/ encroachment of Government land. The Committee in this connection find with concern that since 1992, the land and development office have been able to recover from illegal occupants only 3.213 acres of land out of total of 91.516 acres under unauthorised encroachment and recommend that the Department may step up its efforts to get the land recovered from unauthorised encroachment speedily so that it could be used for other schemes/purposes. The steps taken in this regard may be furnished to the Committee within a period of six months.
18.	5.5	In this connection, the Committee is equally perturbed to note that the technical Wing of the land and Development Office perform the duty of keeping vigilance on the land under their administrative control in addition to other functions. The Committee recommend that a separate wing may be created for the purpose of removal of encroachment so that the land is recovered at a faster pace from illegal encroachment.
19.	5.6	The Committee have been informed that out of total 46,284 residential leasehold properties. Only 6463 properties have since been converted into freehold. This is yet another area of concern. The Committee recommend that the Department should evolve a time bound programme to convert the leasehold properties into freehold and provide some incentives to the leaseholders. They also desire that the leasehold conversion scheme affects a very large sections of the capitals population. The last date for conversion has been given as 31st, August, 1996. It is

1	2	3
		recommended that there should not be any time limit for converting leasehold properties to freehold properties.
20.	6.3	The foundation work of the Parliamentary Library Project at a cost of Rs. 20.68 crores was scheduled to be completed by April, 1996. The target date was shifted to 30.9.1996 reportedly due to difficult site conditions. The expenditure on the system is now expected to be Rs. 24 crores. The Committee are surprised over the manner in which the Department has shifted the completion date of the foundation work which resulted in cost escalation also. The Committee are of the considered view that if the Department had started the work with proper planning, the work would have been completed within the target date and the cost estimated. They recommend that the Department should make concerted efforts so that the project is completed on schedule. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken in this regard.
21.	7.4	The Committee note that 21 Government presses are under the administrative control of the Directorate of Printing. The task of modernisation of these presses was taken up in a phased manner. Out of these only 14 Government presses have either been fully modernised or partly modernised. The six presses are yet to be taken up for modernisation. The Committee take a serious view of the situation prevailing in the Directorate regarding the modernisation of Government of India Presses and recommend that the matter of modernisation of the Government presses should be accorded top most priority so that the remaining presses are modernised speedily. They also desire that the

1	2	3
		machines which have become obsolete may be replaced, the amount of depreciation fund available with the Government of India Presses may be utilised properly and the unfilled vacancies be filled up without further delay.
22	7.5	The Committee find that the Directorate of Printing is making all out efforts to procure best quality papers and right quality of paper is being used depending upon the utility value of the publications. Government of India Presses are making all efforts to improve the quality of printing work by using latest offset technology. The Committee are of the considered opinion that by imparting suitable training to the concerned employees of the presses and using the latest technology the quality of the printing work can be improved to a desired level. They recommend that a time-bound comprehensive programme may be worked out for better implementation. They would like to be apprised of the steps taken in the matter.
23.	7.6	The Committee have noted with concern that the Directorate is incurring a substantial amount on private printing every year and recommend that the amount on this account may be reduced, if not disbanded altogether.
24.	8.2	The Committee are informed that the main reasons for the shortfalls in achievement of targets/objectives in the urban development sector is non-availability of adequate Budget support. The Committee are concerned to note the underspendings of outlays during the year 1995-96. There is a huge gap between the Revised Estimates and actual expenditure. The Committee fail to understand the rationale behind keeping in view the development of urban areas. The Committee are also concerned to note that there is increase in Non-Plan

1	2	3
		Expenditure. In case of CPWD, Non-plan outlay for 1996-97 is almost 5 times of the Plan Expenditure. The Committee would like to be apprised of the reasons for such a hike. The Committee would like to recommend that Non-plan expenditure must be curtailed to a reasonable level. The Committee also recommend that Government should ensure that funds earmarked for specific programmes should be utilised fully and not be diverted to any other schemes/programmes.
25.	8.3	The Committee note that the Department of Urban Development has changed the guidelines for the coverage of IDSMT schems to towns with a population upto 5 lakhs. Another scheme 'Mega City schme' is also in operation for five motropolitan cities. A scheme of Accelerated Urban Water Supply is under operation for cities having population upto one lakh. The Committee are surprised to note that there is no scheme for the cities having population between one lakh and five lakhs and desire that these cities should also be covered by some scheme in Ninth Five Year Plan.
26.	8.4	The Committee observe that separate provisions are made every year under various heads. Various organisations are engaged in similar nature of work. They desire that all these schemes and policies may be merged and handled by one organisation so that the wasteful expenditure may be avoided and also to have better coordination for effective implementation of schemes/programmes. In this connection they reiterate their earlier recommendation contained in Para 3.2 of 15th Report.
27.	8.5	The Committee would also like to recommend that to ensure proper implementation of the different schemes for small, medium and metropolitan cities launched by the Government, the involvement of District Urban Development Authority (DUDA) should be further emphasised.